#### The Washington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING By The Washington Times Company,

THE MUNSEY BUILDING, Penna, Ave. FRANK A. MUNSEY, President. R. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary. C. H. POPE, Treasurer.

One Year (Including Sundays), \$5.50. Six Months, \$1.75. Three Months, 90c.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1916.

#### KEEPING JAPANESE FAITH

The Japanese Diet has passed a bill which recognizes the right of subjects of the Mikado to expatriate themselves. Until now the Japanese who became a naturalized citizen of another land was still a subject in the eyes of his ruler, likewise his children. No other claims were recognized.

Correspondents who have been observing the drift of affairs in Tokyo assert the new bill was prompted by a study of complications created in the United States by those of foreign birth who foreswore the land of their birth with their lips, but showed by their deeds they had no respect for their vows. The measure was hit upon, too, as a means of solving various difficulties on the Pacific coast and of showing good faith toward us.

The Japanese have been called the imitative race, but in this detail of ator Lodge, ex-Senator Root, Gencourtesy and scruple they cannot be eral Wood, and Colonel Roosevelt. said to be aping a well-known brand of Occidental kultur.

#### WAR EFFECTS ON FARM PRICES

The French minister of agriculture reports that the withdrawal of farm labor to military service has resulted in a reduction of the cultivated area by 8,386,000 acres. This figure is not explained with necessary clarity in the cabled dispatches. A large share of French agricultural territory is in German hands, and presumably the minister means that the reduction in tilled area is determined after excluding the part that the Germans hold.

In the United States or any other sparsely settled country it would be possible, if necessary, to lose a considerable territory and yet increase the cultivated area; but in France, where there is such intensive utilization of every piece of ground, this could not be done.

Considering the great yields that close cultivation produces from a given acreage in Europe, the loss of such an extent of land is a serious affair. Moreover, the minister points out that the military authorities are not able this year to "lend" as many hands from the fighting ranks to the farmers as they did last year.

From Great Britain have come reports which indicate a somewhat similar situation. Roumania is revery low; while Bulgaria is reported well-nigh stripped of supplies by the Austro-Germans. It may be assumed that Holland, Switzerland and Scandinavia will be placed under the most insistent pressure for supplies to be sold to Germany, and that despite the blockade the economic effects of this condition will pretty extensively affect the demands upon the outside world.

Reflection of these conditions is may be anticipated, then, in sound at continued high quotations. The country is likely once more to break its producing records this year, in anticipation of this demand; and the autumn will in all probability bring another announcement of tremendous prosperity in the agricultural community, to be diffused throughout the rest of the country.

#### THE METRIC SYSTEM AGAIN

The "American Machinist" editorially denounces the Bureau of Standards and its director, Dr. Stratton, for "the most dangerous and insidious of all attempts to after wild Indians on the plains, foist the metric system on this country." Precisely why the effort should be regarded as dangerous or Mexico! insidious; why the open and wellreasoned advocacy of it should be characterized as "foisting" it on the anything in the "American Machinist" article to suggest the under-

lying reasons for opposition. Thirty-four nations in the world have adopted the metric system, purely on its merits. Of its merits there is no general denial based on either scientific, mathematical, or practical reasons. The best gauges in the world are made in Sweden; and they are made on either the millimeter or the inch basis, interchangeably, thus demonstrating that the two systems can be worked

side by side. The desirability of a uniform and universal system of measures is so obvious as hardly to justify argument. It might be better for the United States to flock by itself it in so doing it were getting the benefit of a distinctly superior sys-But instead it is not only standing alone, but stands by a system that is acknowledged to

poorer.
The Baldwin Locomotive Works

The drawings for them were all that no expense or difficulty was experienced in adapting their operations to these conditions; the change was not embarrassng, and actual results proved that fewer errors were made under the metric measurements than had been averaged under the old system.

If the opponents of this change have good reasons to urge, they should come forward. They have presented none such, thus far. Our increasing intimacy with the outside commercial world, the expansion of foreign trade, the need or accommodating ourselves to world conditions, all urge the adoption of the French system. Nobody has proposed that an instant change to it, as the sole standard, be attempted. The pending legislation proposes allowing ample time for necessary adjustments; and the reasons that have been urged against the change seem so trivial as to suggest that nothing except the ultra-conservatism that hates any change whatever, is the real basis for the antagonism.

#### ROOSEVELT, ROOT, LODGE

Of course, no politics was talked at the luncheon in New York at which Robert Bacon entertained Sen-There was no occasion to talk politics, and the assurances of all the gentlemen present on that point were unnecessary. The fact of this group of men getting together was quite enough. It signifies things hat need not be pointed out to any-

The Gary dinner was not political; but it signified that some people of large political potentiality are taking a new interest in the views of Colonel Roosevelt; that he is regarded no longer as a wrecker, but rather as a conservator of business. Who among the great business leaders of the country has failed, by this time, to realize that the Roosevelt reforms, the Roosevelt regulative measures, have helped rather than hurt business?

Just as business has come to realize that Roosevelt is really its friend, so national patriotism of the sort that would put and hold this country in its proper place, is turning to Reosevelt as the man who interprets and leads the best American sentiment on the international problems of the times. Mr. Root and Colonel Roosevelt had not met, it is from matter which the indefatigable stated, for four years. But latterly Roosevelt may be expected to leave. they have been inevitably drawn toward each other by the irresistible be found to have writ down a good currents that sweep the nation to- deal of the most intimate personal ward the point at which it must experience that his long public life make a policy befitting its confidence has privileged him to enjoy. Perported to have permitted sales of in its own destiny. It has not had haps we shall have a moving story surplus grain until the reserves are such a policy of late, and its ship of from Chauncey M. Depew, who could state has drifted when it needed the tell an infinite variety of most skillful navigating.

Mr. Gardner of Massachusetts, who has not always been a Roosevelt supporter, declares that the swing toward the former President is getting stronger every day. If that is true of New England it merely proves that New England is in the same frame of mind as the rest of the country.

There is daily increasing reason observable in a recent bulge in wheat for confidence that in good time we prices, and by advances in meats. It shall have a line-up in this country on the question of whether America reasoning, that the American prod- is going to be a nation, in the truest uct of 1916 will find a ready market sense, worthy of its traditions and its opportunity in the world.

#### THE REGULARS

These things down in Mexico, you must be told, are the story of the regulars.

The regulars who never grow weary of following their captains, never stop going behind their colors. The regulars who march all through the night as no other soldiers march. and are fresh for fighting work at sunrise.

If the American people only knew how these regulars do their workafter run-amuck Filipinos in the Far East, after outlaw Villas in

A Crook, a Miles, a Pershing on that hunt by day and by night does not need thousands of troops to meet country is not apparent; nor is there the enemy. He uses regiments and squadrons and platoons to stop up the loopholes where the quarry might try to slip through. The detachments for this purpose are flung far and wide, just as if ratholes were being closed until the fugitive must go only one way because there are no others left open. Then will

come his hour to turn and grapple. All the while there is a small flying column hot on the trail. It never stops. A Crook, when the supreme moment comes, circles between two twilights a hundred miles of Western plains around the foe and astounds him by appearing in his front when he was supposed to be in his rear. A Miles plunges his black cavalry through deep snowdrifts to Wounded Knee. And a ridiculously few in numbers-galloping at the heels of Villa's bandits until he strikes his fangs into the outlaw flank, never to let go.

Villa cannot escape these regulars

some years ago received a large of ours-he was doomed when they order for locomotives from France. took up the pursuit—because in the based on the metric system. The it shall not be over today, then it Baldwin people afterward testified must be over tomorrow; if not in the northern deserts of Mexico then in the hill country further on or the mountain tops beyond; for it shall

lars of ours. But do you, the American people, not forget that no others do this work. No others can. And remember how few, how pitifully, desperately few, in a great emergency they are—thanks to Congress!

#### WHO WRITES CURRENT HIS-

The Macmillan Company announces publication of the sixth volume of Worthington C. Ford's "The Writings of John Quincy Adams." It brings his journal and the comment thereon, down to 1819; so that it may be expected that this edition will be quite the most complete that has yet been produced.

John Quincy Adams was a great man, and, as students of his times are discovering, was a great President, contrary to a widely entertained misapprehension. But posterity will always know and appreciate him most for his contributions to the materials from which the history of his times has been written.

It is a little hard to realize what the history writers would do but for that wonderful journal to which the second Adams devoted himself so assiduously throughout his long life. It isn't always fair in estimates and appraisals; it reflects very often the violent prejudices of the writer; but on the other hand, for this very reason, it gives frequently the most accurate possible impression of the personal elements that entered into shaping current affairs.

Who, nowadays, writes a journal comparable to that of Adams? With him it was a fixed habit. He worked long hours in early mornings to set down the materials that have been so illuminating ever since. Today, the public man with a good stenographer at hand could do the same work with a tithe the effort; but who does it? It has been said that with the stenographer and the typewriter, which ought to have made letter-writing easier and commoner, the business of keeping diaries and journals has almost ceased. Too easy facilities had precisely the opposite effect from that which might

fairly have been expected. Of our own time, doubtless we will get some valuable new impressions One hopes that Senator Lodge will structing facts, and who always writes with charm and effectiveness. But it is largely conjecture whether even these, the most promising literary persons whose names come to mind in such a connection, will leave any such memorials. It is impossible to believe that any first-class public mind in our overcrowded times can have found time for such a monumental work as that of Adams.

Military experts say the situation s jammed with dynamite. The probem is: Who is the sitter on the lid?

Among other things that make life worth while, are the persons who miss the train that was wrecked.

According to a Maryland telephone company's report, the hello girls have the number of a lot of prominent people.

"Diplomatic circles" isn't such a bad term, at that, used in connection with the international issues.

You have to go to the Mexican border, says an exchange, to know the feeling of the people. No thanks; second-hand information will do

With the Congressional Record printed at its present cost, and no limit on general debate, why howl about the expenditure for chewing

One of the nicest ways to ride home in the morning is in a taxicab, but the average wife doesn't seem to get your viewpoint.

Secretary Daniels wants a real reserve. Probably would like to extend it to his noxious critics. It would be just like the Senate

to start investigating gasolene with a match From the amount of to-and-fro travel done by our diplomatic repre-

they, too, are getting mileage. Of course, a large part of the community is forum, but many prominent persons are aginum, too.

sentatives, one is led to believe that

Minnesota geologists are going to probe a whistling well. Wish Wash-Dodd sends his squadrons-no doubt ington scientists would probe the whistling ill that passes a w. k. domicile about 5 a. m. each day.

As near as can be found, Portugal is making faces.

## BULL MARKET

That is the way with these regu- Bidders on Supplies for Next Year Covering for Possible Price Increase.

> With practically all lines of industry moved to caution in making long term contracts, the Government's General Supply Committee, which makes purchases for all of the departments in Washington is facing a heavy buil market.

The committee is opening bids something over 20,000 items, ranging from desk pips to coal, and including Some items, largely drugs have in-

creased a thousand per cent. Practically every article has increased to some ex-

Bidding on the various paper contracts away up. The paper mills and manu-facturers are afraid to tie up to yearly contracts for specified deliveries with little known. the paper market in its present state. Consequently the prices asked are record-breaking ones.

Galvanized fron ware, in the words of Dr. Briggs, of the committee, "is out of sight." Prices have trebled and quadrupled because American manufacturers cannot get spelted from Hardware and textiles are also jump ing, and even such articles as pens and pins are up in price. All kinds of sta-tionery seem to be following paper on

tionery seem to be following paper on the upward climb.

The general supply committee makes contracts by the year on the estimated quantities of each article needed. These quantities of each article needed. These contracts run for the fiscal year from July 1 to June 30.

Open market prices have shown an aggregate increase of 28 per cent are former prices the Government was paying, and will continue to pay until June 30. These prices are still going up Budders are prepared to cover

July 1.

There is but little change in the items of meats and groceries, bedding, and wearing apparel furnished Government

#### Saks Opens Library For Use of Boys

Every Purchaser of Suit or Coat To Be Allowed to Use Books.

the boys' clothing department, on the second floor of their store, Pennsylania avenue and Seventh street. The plan is to give to each boy who

The plan is to give to each boy who purchases a wool suit or a reefer a book. He may either keep this book of he may bring it back and exchange it as often as he desires for some other volume in the library.

This exchange may take place as often as desired until September 1, then, when the boys buy their fall clothes, they again will be entitled to the privileges of the library.

The books include the Horace Porter "Our Toung Aeroplane Scout" series, the "Bly series, the "Bly series, the "Bly series, the "River Motorboat" series, the "River Motorboat" series, as well as books by Jules Verne and other of the classics.

Additions will be made to the library from time to time, affording a wide selection and a constantly fresh assortment of books.

He falled to vote on the resolution giveness to the House Committee. Of all the legislative products of the progressive period, which was practically co-incident which the Roosevelt Administration, no other measure has obtained recognition equal to that 'accorded to the Dolliver-Hepburn railread and currency system. He was recorded as "not voting" on the service pension bill. It is looked upon the service pension bill of service pension of the service pension bill of system of Government railroads in Alaska.

He voted against the bill providing a spooks by Jules Verne and other of the companies, to hamper the development of the parcel post. He voted against the resolution submitting woman suffrage to the States.

On Secret Sessions,

He voted against abolishing secret session soft the Senate.

We was recorded as "not voting" on the service pension bill of selection by the way in the set of the ways in national policy. It was a milestone marking the end of an era and the beginning of an era.

The voted against the bill providing a metallic and currency system.

He voted against the bill providing a metallic and currency system.

He voted against the close condition of the progressive period, which was practically co-incident with the Roosevelt administration, no other me

#### Bazaar and Dance to Be Given for Junior Republic

A bazaar, followed by a tea and dance for the benefit of the Junior Republic is to be held at the Hotel Lafayette, Sixteenth and I streets northwest. April The sale, which will include millin ery, fancy parasols, and flowers, will begin at 10 a.m. and continue until ?

p. m.
The Junior Republic is a boys' or-ganization, its chief purpose being to give dependent and delinquent boys a chance to become industrious, law-abidg citizens. committee in charge of the en-

The committee in charge of the en-tertainment and sale is made up of Mrs. William Eaches Fendall, chair-man; Mrs. Clarence W Richard, Mrs. Theodore Baldwin, Jr., Miss Judge, Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Mrs. W. W. Parker, Jr., Mrs. Victor Kauffman, Mrs. Louis Lehr, Miss Hemphill, Mrs. Tallsferre. jr., Mrs. Victor Kauffman, Mrs. Lehr, Miss Hemphill, Mrs. Tal Miss Shaw, and Miss Mulliken.

#### Treasury Workers Form Department Rifle Club

A Treasury Department rifle club was organized by the employes of that department at a meeting in G. A. R. Hall last night.

last night.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Byron R. Newton was elected president;
James C. Wilmeth, chief clerk, vice
president; R. H. Shepard, secretary; S.
t. Jacobs, the disbursing officer, treasurer, and Lieut. E. H. Wolf, executive The club will have the use of the in-door range of the N. R. A. and the Ma-rine Corps range at Winthrop, Md.

#### Baker Asks Langhorne To Explain German Affair

Secretary of War Baker has called n Major George T. Langhorne for an explanation of the charges that he carernment to the German government to the German embassy in Washington when recalled as military attache to Berlin last year.

The charges against Major Langhorne arose through the seizure by the British government of papers carried by Captain von Papen, recalled military attache of the German embassy. Ref-Washington when recalled as military attache to Berlin last year.

The charges against Major Langhorne arose through the seizure by the British government of papers carried by Captain von Papen, recalled military attache of the German embassy. Reference was made in these unpers to rence was made in these papers to ommunications carried from Berlin to Washington by Major Langhorne, and an investigation was at once begun,

#### Sue to Recover \$5,000 For Motor Crash Injuries

Alleging the automobile truck in which they were riding was struck by a street car at Twelfth and C streets northeast and they were thrown vio-lently to the ground and permanently injured. Winfield Bernhardt and Charles injured. Winfield Bernhardt and Charles E. Phoebus filed suits to recover \$5,600 damages each from the City and Suburban Railway Company.

The petitions were filed by Attorneys George A. Ferry and Rossa G. Downing, who inform the court that the accident happened September 19, last. Excessive speed and negligence in operating the car are alleged as grounds for recovery.

### took up the pursuit—because in the chase nobody ever escapes them. If J. W. Weeks, Senator HANDS WITH ROOT From Massachusetts AFTER FOUR YEARS

Among New England Prominent Men He Is Rather a Junior in Public Life, and His Service in House and Senate Has Not Been Conspicuous in Any Way.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

The Hon. John W. Weeks, junior Senator from Massachusetts, is an active, and in some sections rather an aggressive, candidate for the Republican nomination for President,

Precisely why Mr. Weeks should aspire to this nomination is not very generally understood. Among New England prominent men, he is rather a junior in public life. His service as a member is not very brisk, and the prices are of both House and Senate has not been conspicuous in any way, and the record of votes which he has written during that period is

> In view of the probability that Mr. Weeks will have in the convention substantially the united support of New England, at least in the early stages of the contest, his candidacy must be regarded as of such importance as to merit careful examination of the votes he has cast on public questions.

> This is the statement of his case before the public; the testimony to his opinions and views that he has himself carved in the rock of the public record.

#### BACKED BY CONSERVATIVES.

It is commonly understood that Mr. | Senator that Mr. McCall would have been if he had been a Senator. Weeks has the backing of the more The chief difference between the Mc conservative element of the New Eng-Call record and the Weeks record is land Republicans. Beyond that, he is itogether creditable to Mr. Weeks in regarded as particularly the candidate that he has not served so long a time up. Bidders are prepared to cover up. Bidders are prepared to cover themselves in case of another rise. The themselves in case of another rise on the putative financial dominator of the new contracts will become effective on Boston Herald and Boston Traveler. of Sidney W. Winslow, head of the in Congress, and, therefore, has not had the opportunity to make so much of the same kind of record. But he was in Congress early enough to vote according to his conviction on the Dolliver-Hepburn railroad rate leg-islation of 1907, and vote against it. He was one of the seven members of the House of Representatives who stood up to be counted in opposition to that measure. Going back over the years of Mr Weeks' opportunity to make a showing of his opinions of public issues, it is found that his votes in House and Sen

ate include these: He voted against the Dolliver-Hepburn measure,
It may as well be said here and now
that no man who was a member of
the Congress which passed that legislation, and who voted against it, will
ever be elected President of the United ailroad rate regulation legislation. He voted against popular election of inited States Senators.

He voted at every opportunity to sustain the Cannon regime and the

sustain the Cannon regime and the Cannon rules in the House of Representatives.

He voted throughout the Payne-Ald-rich tariff session in favor of the objectionable features of that bill, and afterward opposed a series of tariff measures intended to modify some of the properties at the Republican convention this year. The Republican party this year is out to win. It has no notion of storming windmills or otherwise attempting the impossible. It may nominate a man with no record on important questions, but it will Saks & Co. today inaugurated a boys' jectionable features of that bill, and afpirculating library in connection with terward opposed a series of tariff

measures intended to modify some of its excesses.

He voted against Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico.

He failed to vote on the resolution giving proper powers to the House Committee on Banking during the monetary investigation preliminary to the establishment of the Federal reserve banking and currency system.

It may nominate a man with no record on important questions, but it will never nonlinate a man with a thoroughly bad record on any question of the first significance.

Of all the legislative products of the progressive period, which was practically co-incident with the Roosevelt Administration, no other measure has obtained recognition equal to that accorded to the Dolliver-Hepburn railread rate regulation bill. It is looked upon

essions of the Senate. He voted against the famous Senate resolution, which carried almost unanimously, declaring that the President was justified in using armed forces if

mas justified in using armed forces is a trank acknowledgment that the power necessary to protect American interests of the railroads was so great that Congress could do nothing with them short in Mexico.

He voted against authorizing the Department of Agriculture to study and report upon methods for promoting co-operation among farmers and to im-

rove rural creatt. He permitted himself to be recorded as 'not voting" on the Congressional He has on almost all occasions voted

against "labor legislation."
He failed to vote at all on the reso-lution to impeach Federal Judge Archi-He voted against the creation of the

worder against the verse ure. They were:
Messrs. Vessland, Southwick, and Perkins, of New York;
Mr. Littlefield, of Maine;
Arr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania;
Mr. McCell, of Massachusetts, and
MR. WEEKS, OF MASSACHUSETTS.
This bill received 246 votes in the affirmative, the foregoing seven in the Federal Trade Commission.

He was recorded as "not voting" on the famous amendment to the river and harbor act of 1914, which smashed in the ends of the river and harbor pork

As a member of the Senate, his record. likewise, shows him a uniform sup-porter of Aldrichism in policy and legstative methods. He voted against submitting the in-cone tax amendment to the Constitu-

He voted against removing the He voted against removing the countervaling duties on petroleum: that is, with Congressmen who voted with the Standard Oil interests on this question. The most rommon explanation of the Weeks candidacy is that the ultra-conservative wing of the Republican party in New England felt under the necessity of having a candidate, thoroughly representative of its attitude, in whose name could be crystallized the support of the delegates from that section, with of the delegates from that section, with the expectation that at the right stage of a convention fight these votes could be used to help nominate any candidate entirely satisfactory to New England conservatives.

With Tory Element. There is nothing in the record of Mr. Weeks to justify the presumption that

if nominated he would be satisfactory to the members of the Progressive party or to the liberal element of the Repubnot in sympathy with this factor.

In the last few weeks there has been an increasing disposition to regard Mr. Weeks' candidacy as a sort of stalking-horse proposition, not to be taken very seriously except by people who want to make sure that New England shall be solidly opposed to anything like comopposed to anything like com-

solidly opposed to my the series of the party.

It has been especially intimated that delegates gathered up in the name of Weeks were ultimately to be delivered to the cause of McCall, and that Governor McCall was really the candidate on whom the extreme conservative portion expected ultimately to unite and place him in nomination.

So circumstantial and insistent has

place him in nomination.

So circumstantial and insistent has been this report that it is necessary to weigh the Weeks record and the Weeks candidacy with the McCall record and the possibilities of the McCall candidacy always in mind. The Congressional voting record of Mr. McCall has neretofore been analyzed. In a general way Mr. Weeks has been the same kind of Congressman that Mr. McCall was; he has been the same kind or

# ROOSEVELT SHAKES

Lodge and General Wood Also Are Luncheoi, Guesta of Robert Bacon.

PREPAREDNESS ONLY TOPIC

Colonel Later Holds Political Conference With Progressive Leaders.

NEW YORK, April 1.-Theodore Roosevelt and Elihu Root met and shook hands yesterday for the first lime since the Republican convention of 1912, when Root, as chairman of the convention, was credited with running the steam roller over the further Presidential aspirations of the colonel, so far as the Republican party was concerned.

The meeting took place in the home of Robert Bacon former ambassador to France, Park avenue and Thirtyfourth street. Besides the principal guest and his host, there were present Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Maj. Gen. Leonard

Wood, and Root. Pollowing the luncheon the colonel went to the home of George W. Perkins, in Park avenue, for a conference with Walter Brown, of Ohio: Medill McCormick, of Chicago: Henry L Stoddard Horace S. Wilkinson, of Syracuse; Henry Allen, of Kansas, and William H. Childs.

No Political Significance. Persons disposed to regard the conference of political significance were told it was entirely without the political pale So far as Roosevelt is concerned, he stated emphatically the conference had only to do with na-

tional preparedness. "Mr. Bacon got Senator Lodge to come on from Washington," said the colonel, "and asked me to meet him. to talk over national preparedness for self-defense as a means of securing the peace and honor of this country, and to consider how best to proceed to waken our citizens to the vital need of this movement for national preparedness. We did not discuss politics at all. The entire conversation related to the matter as set out."

Lodge and Roosevelt have always been friendly, although they went their various political ways in 1912, Lodge remaining in the Republican party and supporting Taft. This year he is a candidate for delegate at-large to the national convention, and is opposing the

men avowedly for Roosevelt. Root stated last night that preparedness only had been discussed at the luncheon. S Stanwood Menken, president of the National Security League, appeared much amused when told of the meeting, and said he knew nothing of the luncheon and the preparedness conference. Ambassador Bacon answered this by saying Menken would not necessarily have to know about it.

How Politicians View It.

In political circles the two gatherings obligation was to make it perfectly clear that the railroads were not to run the Government. If that legislation had failed it would have marked for of yesterday are regarded as of more than passing notice. Several leaders favorable to Roosevelt profess to see in the conferences an inclination on the part of Republican managers to give Rooseelt serious consideration. They say the colonel's strength in the Republican party is on the bound. Even Root, of the great plunge into Government ownership.

Truly conservative men of that era sincerely believed it was necessary to pass this regulatory legislation as a means to end a widespread agitation that threatened, unless appeased, to carry the country far inte radicalism. it is said, has always had privately an admiration for Roosevelt, and, realizing he cannot win the Presidential nomina-tion himself, is disposed to pull for the former President

an indefinite period the end of serious

carry the country far inter radicalism.

There were in the House of Representatives at that time just seven men who were unable to see this point, and voted against the passage of this measure. They were:

firmative, the foregoing seven in the negative, while twenty-nine members of the House were recorded as not vot-ing. It is very seldom that any piece of

Long Discussion.

the time of its passage, among railroa executives and financial figures, the bil

executives and financial figures, the bill is now frankly accepted as on the whole good, useful, and desirable.

Mr. Weeks, like his colleague, Mr. Mc-Call, was independent enough to dare vote against this bill. While his independence may be lauded, his judgment and discretion will hardly receive the encomings of practices positives.

encomiums of practical politicians whose thought is centered on the desirability of success in an election.

It is not overstatement to say that President Wilson and his political man-agers would be eminently gratified to have so attractive an issue handed to them ready-made as this of Mr. Weeks' vote against the Dolliver-Hepburn bill.

Against Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. Weeks seems always to have been

to revision of the old

opposed to parliamentary reform. He

ules of the House, and, as a member

of that body, consistently voted against taking from the Speaker the author-ity to name the committees of the

the organization of the old House "ma-chine." It was ultimately taken away, but not until after the Democrats had

In the Senate, again, Mr. Weeks op-

This too, was ultimately to be the

emancipation of the upper chamber from the rule of any faction, interest,

come into control.

This power was the basis anization of the old House "r

There had been a long and able dis

egislation receives so large a

s. It would have amounted to k acknowledgment that the power

Root, it is said, believes that with Roosevelt in the White House he can be of great usefulness as Secretary of State when the reorganization of Europe begins at the close of the war.

In the conferences Roosevelt is helding since his return from the Work. In the conferences Roosevelt is held-ing since his return from the West Indies, politicans see a drift of certain Republicans to make it difficult for Justice Hughes to pick up the race. Root, so it is said, does not believe Hughes is the right man to handle the international situations which are bound to arise after the war. It will also be remembered that in the keynote speech delivered by Root in the Republican unofficial convention he urged the pre-paredness theories for which Roosevelt

has long stood sponsor.

In all circles the luncheon and conference of yesterday are regarded as of political importance, equal to if not greater than the Gary dinner.

#### cussion, preceded by many weeks of popular discussion and agitation of the COMING EVENTS ON question. There was no doubt that the neasure had the enthusiastic support of CAPITAL'S PROGRAM the great majority of the public. If its repeal were proposed today it may well be doubted whether any member of either house of Congress would have the temerity to support the proposal. Even among the men who opposed it at the time of

Today's Amusements - Schedule for Tomorrow.

Today.

Meeting. Pennsylvania Society of Washington, Perpetual Building, 5 p. m. Meeting, with paper on "The Fixation of Terminology in Philosophy," by Dr. J. S. Lemon. Society for Philosophical Inquiry, Public Library, 4:45 p. m. Dance, Home Club, 8 p. m. Entertainment, in charge of E. E. Muth. Community Center, Eleventh and Harvard sirects northwest, 8 p. m. Parce, "My Cousin Timmy," Technical Friendship class, Y. W. C. A., 3 p. m. Banquet, Georgia Society, Raleigh, 7:30 p. m. Reunion, Tome School alumni of Washington, Raleigh, afternoon and evening.

Illustrated lecture, "Panama Pacific International Exposition," Joseph Abel, Mount Flessant M. E. Church south, 1412 Park road northwest, 8 p. m.

Odd Fellows—Canton Washington, No. 1, Patriarchs Militant, National Union—Government Printing Office Council.

Daughters of America-Wheeling Club, at home of Mrs. Beech, 4706 Wisconsin avenue northwest, ecialist party-Social and supper, followed

Belasco—"The Only Girl," 2:20 and 3:30 p. m. National—"Pollyanna," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Poll's—"The Beauty Shop," 2:15 and 5:15 p.

Amusements.

Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 3:15 p. m. Loew's Columbia—Motion pictures, 16:38 a. Loew's Columbia—Motion pictures, 16 m. to 11 p. m. Gayety—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Tomorrow.

Community forum meeting, with speeches by Lewis K. Brown. Congressman Rainey and others, Public Library. 3 p. m. Lecture. "Christian Science," Frank Bell, under auspices of the Washington Christian Science Churches, Poli's, 3 p. m. Meeting, Washington Secular League, Pythlan Temple, 2:30 p. m. Meeting, Judah P. Benjamin Law Club, is headquarters, 3:30 p. m. Following the Weeks votes throughformly with the extreme conservatives. The list of specific votes, made up from the Congressional Record, has already been given. Records like this are bebeen given. Records like this are be-ing studied with a good deal of in-